

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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THE MAINE FARMER

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THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, FEB'y 13, 1835.

Stock and Pattern Farm.

We see, with much pleasure too, that a petition is before the Legislature for incorporation and aid, of a company for the purpose of establishing a Stock and Pattern Farm in some central part of our State.

We hope that such encouragement and efficient aid will be given, that the plan will go into complete and successful operation. Such a farm, as this will, or ought to be, is much needed in Maine. If we understand the idea, it will be a farm conducted with a sufficiency of capital, and in such a manner that it shall at once become a model for others, and a source from which the choicest animals of all kinds may be found and obtained by those farmers who are anxious to improve or change their present breeds. Experiments too may be tried here which shall be too expensive or difficult for the general run of our farmers to do, and the results, being made known, will at once lead others to reject or adopt what is elucidated by them.

We repeat, that such an establishment is much needed, and will be, if properly managed, of immense service to the agricultural community. The time of most of our farmers is required either for the laboring to obtain a subsistence for themselves and families, or in making necessary improvements and clearances upon their premises, or they have not enough of the cash capital to allow them to pay so much attention, or to carry on so many branches as will be necessary in such a farm as is proposed. But if an individual, properly prepared and supplied with every thing requisite, should make it his business and sole occupation to attend to these things particularly and personally—the others will know at once where they can be supplied with what they immediately want and can obtain them accordingly. It will probably be the object of the manager to keep on hand the best breeds of cattle, sheep and horses, and indeed a sufficient number of the different breeds, so that the different tastes and wants of different individuals may be met.

Such a farm as Col. Jaques' Ten Hills Stock Farm, near Boston, well conducted, is much needed, and we doubt not would be well patronized by our farmers, and not only ours only, but those of other States also.

Ticks on Sheep.

It is now the time of the year for these troublesome vermin to increase and torment sheep, partic-

ularly if they should not be in so good order as a flock ought to be. It will be well to look to them, and give them leave of absence. The best method which suggests itself at present is the smoke pipe; by which as you undoubtedly know, is meant a tube with a bulge or enlarged space in the middle, into which is put some dry tobacco, on this a small coal of fire is placed and the whole is screwed on to the nose of a bellows and the smoke thus driven into the wool of the sheep, to the no small annoyance and death of the tick who is thus trespassing on the pelt and comfort of poor Nanny.

By the way, a word or two upon the construction of this pipe—many have them made with a screw upon the pipe of the bellows—this makes it necessary either to have a bellows made on purpose—or a new screw cut on every pair of new bellows—but a wooden or tin pipe put upon the pipe containing the tobacco and the smoke blown out by the mouth will do good execution.

Snuff sprinkled on the back of the sheep, and in among the wool in different parts will also be of good service if you have not a smoke apparatus at hand.

Duty of Legislators.

Don't start, gentle reader—we are not going to meddle with *Whigism*, *Jacksonism*, *Whiteism*, *Websterism*, *Van Burenism* nor *Rheumatism*, or any other of the useless and aggravating squabbles which have agitated the country for a few years past, but we are going to give a few ideas upon what we deem incumbent upon those whom the "dear people" employ to see to their business, and to make rules for the good regulation and government of society.

In the first place, it is undoubtedly the imperative duty of our Legislators to look well to the means of enlightening the community—of facilitating the acquisition of knowledge, and of protecting and encouraging the virtue of the people. Liberty and ignorance cannot exist together, and in proportion as the people are kept in ignorance is the despotism which controls them. Knowledge then is essentially and absolutely necessary to the continuance of national freedom—the keystone of the arch which upholds all our civil and religious institutions, which characterize us as a happy and free people. Surely then this subject should lie at the heart of every one who is called to act in the capacity of a Representative of the people. It is not enough that a mere assent—an act of incorporation only should be given, so that the exertions of enterprising and benevolent people should be embodied and put into practice. They should see that these institutions are placed above want. The parent who brings into existence a child and suffers it to languish with want, is culpable, and does an injury to humanity and to society. Surely then those who create an institution for the purpose of distributing mental sustenance, and then withhold what is necessary for its vigorous and efficient action—do a wrong in one instance or the other. How is it with us? Have the numerous schools, academies and higher institutions received that fostering aid which they ought? Has Government done its duty in

this respect? Has it not rather done a deed of cruelty in speaking many of them into existence, and then leaving them standing as monuments of poverty and distress rather than as vigorous, strong and flourishing establishments, dispensing the cheerful and invigorating precepts of knowledge, liberty and public virtue? Let the history of most of the institutions of Maine be told, and it will not be one of which we need be very proud.

It is an indisputable fact that Laws should be enacted for the protection of the people rather than their oppression. It is not always the case however that they effect this object, or if made for it they are perverted from their original designs. It is therefore incumbent upon Law makers to cherish and aid all truly benevolent institutions—they should be protected in their lawful operations—and put in a condition to effect their purposes in the most prompt and expeditious manner. How is it with us? If these principles were acted upon as they ought to be we should not now be destitute of an Insane Hospital—nor relying upon individual liberality and philanthropy to meet the public offers of a little aid the design.

It should also be the duty for the Legislators to encourage and aid the practical arts of life. It can and ought to be done in a thousand ways by bounties, by privileges guaranteed, and by bringing into notice and recommending those which serve to enrich and strengthen the public, although carried on by individual enterprise and skill. How is it with Maine? The "plentiful lack" of canals—railroads—smelting furnaces—silk factories—nay, the opposition of many, standing as they do, to represent the people, betray our apathy and unpardonable indifference in regard to these things.

Last, though not by any means least in the catalogue of duties, is protection and encouragement to Agriculture. In this we confess the State has of late been somewhat liberal—but alas, that liberality has been basely slighted by too many. There is a most astonishing want of spirit and life in nine tenths, aye, nine tenths of our people upon this subject. And it becomes more and more astonishing, when we reflect that next to knowledge upon agriculture—active, energetic and extended agriculture, must depend the temporal and political salvation of the community. It is upon this and this alone we must depend. It is in vain to point to our forests of lumber—They are rapidly disappearing, and the hour is fast approaching, as sure as the footsteps of time, when another generation will rise up and curse the prodigality of their fathers, for the havoc they are now making in the wilderness. It is in vain to point to our water falls, while the land lies neglected and barren—and it is useless, worse than useless, to refer to political parties for strength and durability of our institutions—our country—our freedom.—They are as fickle, as changing and as baseless as the clouds of an April sky. Upon none of these ought any dependence to be placed—but upon knowledge—public virtue, and a healthy, vigorous, active and stable agriculture, based upon the possession of the soil itself—nourished by the soil itself—cultivated as it should

be according to the suggestions of a pure and an enlightened mind—that we must look, as the rock upon which all that is near and dear to us is founded, and as the source of our safety—our happiness and our greatness.

It certainly then becomes an imperious duty for a legislator not only to encourage these things by wholesome and judicious laws, but to produce and multiply incentives and motives to action, and, both by precept and example, stimulate others to pursue and practice such courses as shall increase and perpetuate those arts and institutions which shall conduce to the activity and permanence of our country.

New Publications & Periodicals.

NORTHERN SHEPHERD,

Being a Report of a Committee of the Kennebec Co. Agricultural Society, on the Management and Diseases of Sheep,—pp. 132, 12mo. WM. NOYES—Winthrop, Maine, 1835.

This is a little work designed as a manual for the sheep owners and wool-growers of the Northern States. It embodies much of the experience of the wool-growers of this climate, and contains such directions in regard to diseases from different authors as has been found valuable, together with what has been found useful and practicable by our farmers. In causing this little work to be prepared and published, we believe the Society have done an essential service to the community. The business of wool-growing is one that promises a golden harvest to those who pursue it as every business should be pursued, with care, economy and diligence. The Merino has been an abused character, in Maine at least, but justice seems to be returning to vindicate her claims and to shew that the Shepherd himself, and not the Sheep has been most to blame. It is true, that there are calamities incident to the climate which sometimes make serious inroads upon our flocks—but this should stimulate our farmers to investigate causes, and learn to obviate and resist such evils. We trust that this little work will be a valuable aid to those who feel anxious to embark in the wool-growing business, and are willing to spare no pains which may be essential to success.

THE AMARANTH.

A spirited literary paper with this title has been published semi-monthly for sometime in East Bridgewater, Mass. by Messrs. B. & G. H. BROWN, and now is, we believe, issued simultaneously in Boston and East Bridgewater. It gives us real pleasure to mark the progress of literary improvement in our country. We can well remember, when we were a *yunker* of the Old Colony, that there was neither type, nor press, nor printer's devil in the whole region yeelpd Plymouth County, albeit it was the first resting place of the Pilgrims—the very spot where the standard of political liberty was first unfurled. NAT. COVERLY, of story-book and ballad memory, had left "*Eel River*" for *Trimountain*, and Boston was the only focus where centered all wisdom for *print*, and the point from whence emanated all *readable* lore; but now the very "*countrie*" towns have their printing office and their literary paper. Verily, we are right joyous to see a different state of things within the *purlieus* of the "*auld domain*."

The Amaranth is conducted with ability. It contains a piece of music in nearly every number, and occasionally a *queer* cut or two, just to please the fancy and move the *risibles*.

It is published in quarto form at one dollar per annum, payable in advance, or one dollar and a half at the expiration of the year.

THE CULTIVATOR.

This valuable periodical has closed its first volume. In the editor's address to his patrons he makes the following remarks:—

"And now, farmers, have you done justice to your profession, to your families and to your country for the last year? To your profession, have you cultivated your grounds with all the assiduity and zeal of which you are susceptible? Have you called to your aid all the agricultural reading within your reach, and taken advice from those of your neighbors who are competent to give it? Are your farms generally in better condition than they were one year ago? Are your fields better laid out and enclosed—your waste ground less—more of it grubbed up and improved—your ditches opened—useless stones removed, and the general surface of the ground better adapted for the raising of crops? Has your land been made richer, to enable it to yield more, and have you collected a large amount of materials to increase your annual stock of manure? Are your houses more comfortable, besides of a neater appearance from the labors of the year? Have you added to the conveniences and safety of your barns, to make them better adapted to the purposes for which they were built? Has your stock of cattle and horses improved not only in number but more in quality and appearance, and consequently in value? Have you selected, and do you raise the best kinds of sheep—we mean those kinds that are the most profitable to the owner? or do you still follow the old practice of having a few strolling animals that enjoy the delightful privilege of providing for themselves both in summer and winter, and when you want, are always obliged to look for several hours to find them, and that attained, have the felicity to count at least one less in their number? Have you the most profitable breed of hogs, and do you carry just so many through the winter as best conduces to your interest? In short, have you so farmed it in all things that you have no cause of regret, because you have given to all a proper degree of attention and care? If so, we congratulate you; but if not so,—if you have not done one, a part, or all those things, the year has been in a measure lost to you, and you have not done justice to your farm or your profession. Take another year of probation, turn it to better account, and let your diligence give evidence of a thorough reformation. But if you will not, if experience cannot teach, and the prospect of harassing debts hereafter cannot incite you to a noble industry, you will soon become an evil in a neighborhood—your example will be injurious to others, and your slothfulness and unthriftiness will assuredly lay your farm under a cumbersome mortgage. This once imposed, the next step is a disposal of it by a creditor at auction.

"We turn from such with disgust, and ask next, have you for the last year done your duty to your family? That is, have you made the labors of the farm as cheerful to all your dependants as circumstances would allow? Have you been so far kind and indulgent as was consistent with the proper management of a well regulated household? Have you attended to the education of your children and apprentices, and, as far as one short year would allow, given them all the opportunities to acquire information that may be useful to them hereafter in their several pursuits, and that with intelligence they may support the free institutions of our country? If you have done this, you have done your duty; but let us at the same time remark, that education is on the advance: what was necessary for our generation is not enough for them. The march of intellect is onward, and our present attainments are comparatively small, and will be still more undervalued, in the advance of the generation to come.

Have you done your duty to your country? Have you given the necessary aid that the good of society demands at your hands—to the bridges, roads, public improvements in your respective neighborhoods, to schools, seminaries of learning, public morals, and religious institutions? These are all great and important duties, and in a well regulated community ought not to be slighted or forgotten. Society cannot flourish without them—they are the stamina that give stability and health to our country and its government, and that man is unfit for associated life—he is wanting in principle and reckless of consequences, who will not lend

his aid to the attainment of these great and important objects.

Should our sheet continue its labors through the changes of the year, and at the end of it we appear again before you, we hope to meet you under still more auspicious circumstances. Our first wish is for the prosperity of our country; the next for its agriculture,—and we hope to find you not only more zealous in the pursuit of it, but more willing with your pens to lessen the labors of your hands. Depend upon it, when mind is brought to operate upon the stubborn soil, it removes obstacles, creates facilities and gives an expansion to our ideas, a directness to our efforts and a success to crown them, that hard knocks alone cannot overcome.—With these remarks we wish you all a happy New Year.

Whitman's Roasting Jack.



The above cut is a representation of this invention, of which mention has heretofore been made in our columns. Its operation, you will perceive, depends upon the weight, which, when wound up sets in motion a balance wheel similar to that of a watch—this communicates motion to the rest of the gear work and causes a perpendicular spit to turn on a pivot. The article to be cooked is attached to the spit, as represented in the drawing, and caused to revolve with it,—the whole is surrounded by bright tin, except in front, which reflects the heat upon the meat and hastens the cooking.

We understand that the machine is gaining favor with our cooks, and receives a kind, welcome and warm reception in those kitchens where it has been introduced.

For the Maine Farmer.

Preservation of Potatoes.

MR. HOLMES:—I this day fell in company with a man who informed me that a few years ago he raised a small quantity of potatoes, which he did not take out of the ground until late in autumn—that when dug they were very dirty and muddy—that he washed them perfectly clean—they looked neatly, he said—but alas, in a few days or weeks they become so rancid and strong no one could eat them. The plain inference is, that the more dirt adheres to them, when deposited in the cellar, the better; and if when placed in a bin, in the cellar, they were covered with a few inches of dirt, and the light and air thus kept from them, they would

be much better, even for swine; besides, thus secured, they would not freeze in a cold cellar. I know the same ideas have been hinted at in the Farmer before—but we farmers need line upon line—precept upon precept—here a little and there a great deal, to cause us to remember and prosecute. Thousands of bushels of potatoes have been frozen this winter which might have been prevented by putting on them some sand or loam, which might have been done at the expense of one bushel or less to a bin.

MURPHY.

For the Maine Farmer.

Mr. Fairbanks' Exhibition.

MR. HOLMES:—I hope you will permit me to express the sentiments of satisfaction and delight which I experienced on Tuesday evening last, while listening to the excellent music at the Exhibition of the pupils of Mr. FAIRBANKS, who has taught a singing school during the past season in this village. The improvement manifested by them was such, as to lead any one to think highly both of scholars and instructor; and it is exceedingly gratifying to find that so much attention has been paid to this noble and beautiful science.

AMATEUR.

NOTE. We are neither *songster* nor *piper*, and was so engaged with "dull realities" that we did not attend to the Exhibition above mentioned. It will be seen by a notice in another part of this paper, that we are to have an Exhibition of Mr. GOULD's school. Mr. Gould has also taught a school in this village, and we are sorry to say that there is not so much *harmony* between the two schools as there should be among the disciples of the *tuneful* muse. You'd better bury the hatchet.

ED.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Several communications have been received and unavoidably postponed for want of room—among them a valuable one in regard to the Kennebec and Androscoggin Canal, from R. H. Gardiner, Esq. They will appear next week.

From the *Qr. Jour. of Agriculture*, for Sept. 1834.

On the Points by which Live-Stock are Judged.

Were an ox of fine symmetry and high condition placed before a person not a judge of live-stock, his opinion of its excellencies would be derived from a very limited view, and consequently only a few of its qualities. He might observe and admire the beautiful outline of its figure, for that might strike the most casual observer. He might be pleased with tint of its colors, the plumpness of its body, and the smoothness and glossiness of its skin. He might be even delighted with the gentle and complacent expression of its countenance. All these properties he might judge of by the eye alone. On touching the animal with the hand, he could feel the softness of its body, occasioned by the fatness of the flesh. But no man, not a judge, could rightly criticise the properties of an ox further. He could not possibly discover, without tuition, those properties which had chiefly conducted to produced the high condition in which he saw the ox. He would hardly believe that a judge can ascertain, merely by the eye, from its general aspect whether the ox were in good or bad health;—from the color of its skin, whether it were of a pure or cross breed;—from the countenance, whether it were a quiet feeder;—and from the nature of its flesh whether it had arrived at maturity or no. The discoveries made by the hand of judge might even stagger his belief. He could scarcely conceive that that hand can feel a hidden property,—the touch,—which of all tests is the most surely indicative of fine quality of flesh, and of disposition to fatten. It can feel whether that flesh is of the most valuable kind; and it can foretell the probable abundance of fat in the interior of carcass. In short a judge alone can discriminate between the

relative values of the different points, or appreciate the aggregate values of all the points of an ox. The parts of the ox by which it is judged are called "points."

We have thus seen that a person even totally ignorant of cattle may judge of some of the most apparent properties or points of a *fat* ox; but were a *lean* ox placed before him, he would be quite at a loss what opinion to pass on its present, and far more of its future, condition. The outline of its figure would to him appear rugged and angular, and consequently coarse. To him the body would feel a number of hard bones, covered with a tough skin, and coarse hair. A judge, on the other hand, can at once discover the good or the bad points, of a lean as well as of a fat ox; because the properties of the former are the in kind, though not in degree as those of the latter; and in accordance with the qualities of these points, he can anticipate the future condition of the lean ox, save and excepting the effects of accidents and disease.

But, it may be asked, if a judge of cattle is a character so easily attained as it here represented, how is it that the opinion of a judge is always held in deference, and always referred to in cases of difference of opinion? This question admits of a very satisfactory answer. Errors in the judging of cattle arise not so frequently from not knowing the points to be judged of, as from judges allowing one or more of their favorite points the power of too great an influence over the future increasing condition of the ox; and as long as there are so many points to be considered, and as most of them may be partially altered by local circumstances, a difference of opinion may exist among judges of lean stock.

Now, what are those *points* of an ox, a thorough knowledge of which is so essential to constitute a perfect judge? Could they be described and illustrated with such precision, as that they may be applied at once to every ox, in whatever condition it may be, a great advancement would be made towards establishing fixed rules for the right judging of all domestic animals. Fortunately for the suppression of human dogmatism on this subject, Nature herself has furnished rules for ascertaining points for judgment, which can only be discovered by long and constant practice. Nevertheless, I shall endeavor to describe them plainly, and after perusing the description, I hope my readers will perceive that they are established laws of nature; and are therefore unerring and applicable to every species of cattle.

Like other phenomena of nature, a knowledge of them can be acquired by observation. This knowledge is the most difficult which a farmer has to acquire, inasmuch as the management of live-stock is a more difficult branch of husbandry than the cultivation of corn. And although the importance of this knowledge is acknowledged by every experienced farmer, and a desire for its acquirement is strongly felt by every young one, it is remarkable that very little is said in professed works on agriculture on those rules which guide us in judging of fat or lean live-stock.

The first *point* to be ascertained in examining an ox is the *purity* of its breed, whatever that breed may be. The ascertainment of the purity of the breed will give the degree of the disposition to fatten in the individuals of that breed. The purity of the breed may be ascertained from several marks. The color or colors of the skin of a pure breed of cattle, whatever those colors are, are always definite. The color of the bald skin on the nose, and around the eyes, in a pure breed, is always definite, and without spots. This last is an essential *point*. When horns exist, they should be smooth, small, tapering, and sharp-pointed, long or short, according to the breed, and of a white color throughout in some breeds, and tipped with black in others. The shape of the horn is a less essential point than the color.

Applying these marks on the different breeds in Scotland as illustrations of the points which we have been considering, we have the definite colors of white and red in the Short Horns. The color is either entirely white or entirely red, or the one or the other predominates in their mixture. The skin on the nose and around the eyes is uniformly of a rich cream color. The Ayrshire breed in its purity is also distinguished by the red and white color of the skin, but always mixed, and the mixture consists of spots of greater or smaller size, not blended together. The color of the skin on the nose and around the eyes is not definite, but generally black, or cream colored. In other points, those two celebrated breeds differ from one another more than

in the characters which I have just described. In the West Highlands, Angus and Galloway breeds, the color of the skin is mostly black in animals of the purest blood, although red, dun, and brindled colors, are occasionally to be seen among them. The black color of the skin of the nose and around the eyes is indicative of the pure blood of black colored cattle, but a cream colored nose may frequently be observed among the other colors of the skin. It would perhaps be hazardous to assert, in the case of the West Highlanders, that the characters above given are the only true indications of the pure breed, for their origin cannot now be certainly determined; but the characters given will certainly apply to the purity of the blood in the Short Horn and Ayrshire breeds.

The second *point* to be ascertained in an ox is the form of its carcass. It is found, the nearer the section of the carcass of a fat ox, taken longitudinally, vertically, transversely vertical, and horizontally, approaches to the figure of a parallelogram, the greater quantity of flesh will it carry within the same measurement. That the carcass may fill up the parallelogram as well as its rounded form is capable of filling up a right-angled figure, it should possess the following configuration. The back should be straight from the top of the shoulder to the tail. The tail should fall perpendicularly from the line of the back. The buttocks and twist should be well filled out. The brisket should project to a line dropped from the middle of the neck. The belly should be straight longitudinally, and round laterally, and filled at the flanks. The ribs should be round, and should project horizontally, and at right-angles in the back. The hooks should be wide and flat; and the rump, from the tail to the hooks, should also be flat and well filled. The quarter, from the aitch-bone to the hook, should be long. The loins bones should be long, broad, and flat, and well filled; but the space betwixt the hooks and the short ribs should be rather short, and well arched over with a thickness of beef between the hooks; A long hollow from the hooks to the short ribs indicates a weak constitution, and an indifferent thriver. From the loin to the shoulder blade should be nearly of one breadth; and from thence it should taper a little to the front of the shoulder. The neck vein should be well filled forward, to complete the line from the neck to the brisket. The covering on the shoulder blade should be as full out as the buttocks. The middle ribs should be well filled, to complete the line from the shoulders to the buttocks along the projection of the outside of the ribs.

These constitute all the *points* which are essential to a *fat* ox, and which it is the business of the judge to know, and by which he must anticipate whether the lean one, when fed, would realise. The remaining points are more applicable in judging of a lean than a fat ox.

The first of the *points* in judging of a *lean* ox is the nature of the *bone*. A round thick bone indicates both a slow feeder, and an inferior description of flesh. A fat bone, when seen on a side view, and narrow, when viewed either from behind or before the animal, indicates the opposite properties of a round bone. The whole bones in the carcass should bear a small proportion in bulk and weight to the flesh the bones being only required as a support to the flesh. The texture of the bone should be small-grained and hard. The bones of the head should be fine and clean, and only covered with skin and muscle, and not with lumps of fat and flesh, which always give a heavy-headed dull appearance to an ox. The forearm and hock should also be clean and full of muscle, to endure travelling. Large joints indicate bad feeders. The neck of an ox should be, contrary to that of the sheep, small from the back of the head to the middle of the neck. The reason of the difference, in this respect, between the ox and the sheep, is, that the state of the neck of the ox has no effect on the strength of the spine.

Concluded next week.

Hoven in Cattle.

We find in Lawrence, a high authority, the following prescriptions for this disease, which we copy on account of the safety and facility with which they may be tried, believing, without however knowing, that they may prove efficacious. The first is—an ounce of gun powder given to the beast in a pint of milk, or a less quantity of gin. The second—give an egg-shell full of tar.

New York Cultivator.

AGRICULTURAL.

Annual Report

of the Corresponding Secretary of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society.

To ROSCOE G. GREENE, Esq.,
Secretary of State for the State of Maine.

The close of another year, brings with it the duty devolving upon the Corresponding Secretary of this Society, of reporting to the constituted authorities, the annual expenditures and general operations of the Society, with such other matters of general interest as may offer themselves for consideration.

It will be seen by the Treasurer's Report, that the monies which have been received from the State have been expended in premiums, and awarded to the several competitors on crops, cattle, manufactured articles, &c. agreeably to the several offers made by the Society, and the reports of the several committee which have been published. The statements of the successful claimants have been deposited in the archives of the State, according as the law provides.

In addition to the expenditures of monies in the payment of premiums, I have the pleasure to state that the funds, which have been kept in reserve to meet the expense of publishing a treatise on the diseases and management of sheep, will soon be paid out, as the treatise above named is now out of the press, and will be ready for those who wish to purchase in a few days. Thus will all the funds that have been placed by the State, to the disposal of the Society, be paid out for the promotion of agricultural improvements.

In taking a review of the progress of agriculture in our section of the country, during the past year, one cannot but be both cheered and encouraged—cheered, to find that the bounty of the State, judiciously distributed in premiums among our farmers, mechanics and house-wives, has given such a spring to productive industry.—Encouraged, to find that a taste for such pursuits is fast gaining ground, and taking deep and strong root among us.

To particularize, allow me to say that in regard to the WHEAT CROP, that essential article of life and comfort, much attention is, and continues to be excited. The system of turning under a clover sod, and the judicious application of lime and alkalies, has fulfilled the most sanguine expectations of those who have ventured to step from the old and beaten track. And it is confidently hoped, that although we are yet foolishly dependent upon other States for our flour, the time is not far distant when we shall no longer be reproached with the humiliating fact, that "*we go to New York to Mill.*" It is indeed melancholy to see so many of our most thrifty farmers—men, whose soil can vie with any in the world, and whose intellect, strength and vigor of frame, is not a whit behind those of the most favored land on earth, nevertheless, bowing with unbecoming severity to the old *whim*, that we cannot raise our own bread, and accordingly, neglecting the proper culture of his land and buying of the merchant the crops of Genesee. As it was before remarked, owing to the bounty of the State, by which Societies have been formed—premiums distributed and knowledge disseminated, this belief is fast disappearing, and by a continuance of the same generosity, will, no doubt, be utterly and totally eradicated.

In May last, this Society procured from Scotland some Scotch OATS, with a view of improving our crops of this grain. These oats weighed *forty-four* pounds to the bushel, and were divided and sold to those who desired to try them. The lateness of the

season, however, when they were sown, prevented their maturing so fully and perfectly as was desirable, but it is believed that they will prove beneficial inasmuch as a change of seed has hitherto been serviceable in crops of any kind.

In addition to this, we are indebted to the enterprise of certain individuals of New Sharon, for the introduction of the CHINESE SKINLESS OATS, which, it is thought, will prove a valuable acquisition to the farmer.

The CULTURE OF SILK—a subject which has for some time been agitated and discussed, is still exciting the attention of many of our citizens. Experiments upon it are still being tried, and many in different towns are preparing to enter upon the business at some not very distant day, on a scale sufficiently large to make it an exclusive business for themselves and their families. There cannot be the least doubt that their most sanguine hopes will be realized. And, although it may lead some to stigmatize such efforts as *chimerical* and *visionary*, there is nothing under heaven wanting but *faith*, to render Maine a great silk growing, silk manufacturing State.

The mulberry finds here a congenial soil, and it braves the severity of our winters and the heat of our summers, with as much health, if not as much luxuriance, as in the sunny plains of Asia. The worms, too, hatch as well here as any where—eat as well, and spin as well. During the past summer one person, in Winthrop, reared *two crops* of cocoons; both of which were large and perfect. What then can hinder its progress among us to perfection? The mystery which interested foreigners have heretofore thrown over this manufacture, is fast disappearing before yankee ingenuity and perseverance. It has been more than once suggested in former reports, that the examples which Connecticut as a State has set, of fostering this branch of art, by aid from her treasury, is worthy of being followed by others; and the belief is gaining ground that our own State would be amply remunerated, by bestowing even a trifling encouragement to the business in like manner.

As it regards the growing of wool, and the rearing of different breeds of sheep, it may be well to observe, that this business is increasing in the country; and that more careful attention is bestowed upon flocks, than was done a few years ago. One gentleman (Mr. Charles Vaughan, of Hallowell) has recently imported, direct from England, some of the choicest blood of the SOUTH DOWNS—a breed which combines in a remarkable degree, excellence of form and hardness of constitution, and it cannot be doubted that they will be of signal service in restoring vigor and activity to those whose flocks are reduced by inattention to form and health, if crossed with them.

In connexion with this subject, it may be proper again to notice the treatise, just published by the Society, upon the most judicious mode of management of this kind of stock. It is a collection of such information as the experience of our oldest and most successful flock owners has sanctioned, and it is confidently hoped that it will prove a valuable and acceptable manual to the Shepherds, not only of Maine but of all the northern States.

In regard to NEAT STOCK, nothing new has transpired in our county during the past year. The continued demand for large and heavy cattle has pretty generally convinced our farmers that a mixture of the Durham blood, with the best of our native cattle, are superior in every respect for the peculiar purposes of the country to any breed now extant.

In the breeding of HORSES, nothing worthy of particular notice has been done of late. Indeed, although there are some good horses here, it may be said, (the opinion of some to the contrary notwithstanding,) that there is not that sort of attention paid to our breed of horses that the importance of the business demands. It is true, that as at present carried on, the breeding of horses is not so profitable as some other branches of husbandry; and for this reason, there ought to be the more strict and careful attention paid to what are raised. It is to be regretted that no regular system—no definite mode of procedure is pursued in regard to this business—a business which demands so much time and capital. The mode at present adopted, (it cannot be called a system,) is, that every mare that cannot be sold, shall be made to breed, and the *cheapest* horse receives the most custom. No wonder that our law givers are called upon to devise ways and means to destroy the *crows*, when our farmers pursue a course which provides so bountifully for the increase and sustenance of these *ominous birds*.

Leaving the subjects which more immediately relate to the farm, allow me to touch upon another, which has already excited pleasing hopes and cheering prospects of the yeomanry, not only of our county, but of the whole State. I allude to the organization of the BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS. To no class of the community will the adoption of the modern facilities of Inland Navigation be more beneficial than to the farmer; for it in effect shortens the distances to market, and enables him to triumph, in a degree, over time and space. It is with feelings, therefore of lively delight, that they hail the appearance of any thing calculated to bring about, within our own borders, the same state of improvements that we see established in other parts of the Union; and although the present appearance is, as it were, a mere speck upon the distant horizon, like the cloud which presented itself to the gaze of the prophet of Israel, "*a little cloud*" no bigger than a man's hand, yet it is hoped that it will expand until it overshadows the extremes of our land, and pours forth its refreshing streams upon every section and every farm in our territory.

What may not Maine become? What may she not do, when her physical resources and the full powers of her soil shall be fully developed? When her innumerable water-falls shall be occupied, and afford employment and wealth to the villages which will rise up and cluster around them. When Rail Roads and Canals, intersecting her navigable rivers, and connecting her extended seacoast with her distant frontier, shall call into action the now dormant strength and intelligence of her yeomanry, and start into life and restless activity, the energies which are now weighed down by ignorance and apathy. May she not successfully compete with her sister republics, and by improving her natural advantages, bear away the palm even from the "*Empire State*" herself? What is there to hinder? Is there any thing but seniority of years and a long start in internal improvements, that puts New York above us? Setting these aside, and what better off is she by nature than we are? Has she miles of seacoast and excellent harbors? We have ten to her one. Has she navigable rivers making their way into the interior? We can outnumber her in these. Has she "*highlands*" and "*bottom lands*" which vary her climate and productions? We have hills as lofty and plains as fertile as any that she can boast of. Has she marble, and lime, and granite, and slate, and lumber; clay for potteries, & iron for her foundries? We challenge her to produce or show more than nature has bestowed upon

us. Has she on her frontier another nation to take her surplus produce, and inland seas to float it to them? We, too, have upon our borders a numerous people, ready and willing, and anxious, to avail themselves of our industry and skill. A rail road through the forest would bring them at once into our immediate neighborhood. It wants, therefore, nothing but the same enterprise—the same enlarged views of State economy—the same energy and decision which have characterized other communities, to place us on the same enviable height, and to procure for us the same great and happy advantages which are now refunding to others the cost of their structure in a tenfold proportion, and silently raising them still higher and higher in the scale of power and national aggrandizement.

With cordial respect,

your obedient servant,

E. HOLMES,

Cor. Sec. of the Ken. Co. Agricultural Society.
WINTHROP, Jan. 28, 1835.

From the Genesee Farmer.

On the Absorbent Powers of the Earth.

Lands having the greatest capacity to imbibe moisture, are also endued with the greatest capacity to absorb heat, and consequently they dry soonest after rain. These lands are the most fertile, because heat and moisture in the soil, is the incipient process of vegetation, and may not be inaptly called the very elements of nutrition. And inasmuch as heat increases the absorbent power, by reducing the cohesive and increasing the capillary attraction, a hot house, or a hot bed in the garden quickly vivifies the vegetable kingdom; and we may reasonably conclude that every thing which brings the solar rays to operate with more than ordinary intensity upon land properly supplied with moisture, increases its fertility, while by every thing that interrupts their approach fertility is diminished. It is as necessary for the increase of fertility that land should be dried as that it should be moistened—if covered from the solar rays it imbibes moisture but not caloric; and as the moisture cannot then be taken up by the absorbents it becomes useless. The simple experiment of laying a plank upon any part of an open field is conclusive evidence of this truth. It may be objected that the weight of the plank instead of the shade prevents vegetation, put any thing else that effectually excludes light and heat is equally successful. Potatoes will not vegetate in the cellar until the warm season commences, when heat and moisture combine to promote it. The laying upon surface of land any dark substance, such as charcoal dust or blackened powder of any description, if it is not spread so thick as to impede the access of atmospheric air, condenses the solar rays, and improves vegetation. The tendency of charcoal to absorb moisture is a property that renders its application a subject of reflection and in some instances decide whether to place it below or on the surface.

Dark colored, dry soils, will generally raise the thermometer quicker than light colored, but those containing the largest portion of animal and vegetable matter will accelerate this rise with the greatest rapidity, probably because fermentation is more constantly progressing in them. It is a well known fact to every observing farmer that these substances change color of land, and thus add another principle of fertility. Unfermented dung changes the color of light colored soils with a deeper tinge than when fermented, but not so quickly, thus furnishing additional evidence of its superior efficacy. But charcoal does not change the color of those particles with which it comes in contact, because it does not readily amalgamate with simple earth, and although by the retention of its own distinctive properties, it attracts, absorbs, and condenses the solar rays, and by its power of absorption often renders essential service to plants, still we want evidence that it imparts any of its qualities to the minute parts of the soil. A rich black, dry mould has been frequently heated in this climate 23 dg. in an hour by the solar rays alone, but no experiments that we are apprised of made upon charcoal have ever raised the thermometer to near this extent within the same space of time. It is a good absorbent, but not a good con-

ductor of heat. A man may hold one end of it when the other end is heated to a white heat without any sensible effect from the caloric, although at the distance of only a few inches. And when saturated with moisture it is almost impossible to pass heat through it. It is not a solvent, nor is it soluble in water, and even the combined action of water and atmospheric air scarcely produces any effect upon it, as may be ascertained by placing charred posts in the ground. Its action upon the soil must therefore be purely mechanical and the richness and fertility that it imparts to the soil, must be the same as that imparted by other machinery.

High dry, mountainous countries, although they may contain as much calcareous matter, and as many of the other elements of vegetation and fertility, are not generally so fertile as vallies. The anti-septic properties of the atmosphere are greater in elevated regions, and prevent the rapid decay of vegetable and animal matter, and while it thus contributes largely to the health of the inhabitants, the land is not so much exposed to the concentration of the solar rays, the streams are more rapid and the water more pure; but putrescent or stagnated water is much more productive of fertility than pure water. Besides the sediment deposited, it imparts its putrescence to the atmosphere, and thus more food is furnished the plants. Nature therefore distributes her bounties with an equal hand. The manure lasts longer on the hills, and not being expended so quickly the land is better calculated to withstand the drouth, and we have frequently heard the remark from the most observing and judicious farmers from the hilly parts of Chester county, Pennsylvania, that this conclusion is more true when applied to the north side of hills than to the south, and that it is particularly remarkable along the highest hills on the Brandywine river, where the pursuits of agriculture are conducted upon the most scientific principles and with a *con amore* spirit which reflects the highest honor on its inhabitants, and justly places them in the ranks of those who have largely contributed to increase the beauty and the value of our earthly inheritance.

The principles we have now partly developed, furnish the farmer with an almost infallible test of the quality of his land. Let him take a small quantity of the soil of each field, "expose it to such a degree of heat as will evaporate all moisture. After this is effectually done, weigh the parcels and place them in the open air; when thus exposed for about an hour weigh them again, and the quantity of moisture absorbed by each parcel may be ascertained and their comparative fertility estimated." The capacity of land to imbibe caloric is ascertained by simple exposure to the heat of the sun, or it may be heated in vessel over the fire with sufficient accuracy to determine its comparative fertility. Hence we find that although the study of Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy and Geology are eminently useful to the farmer, his success depends much more upon a diligent and faithful application of what he does know, than upon his knowledge of more. If we were all to act up to the full extent of the knowledge we have, our progress would be much in advance of its present state, and our experiments even when unsuccessful in their immediate object would indubitably increase the knowledge we possess. A thermometer, a crucible, and a few acids, would with an industrious application of them, add to the information of an intelligent man to a degree that would often be surprising to himself. HOLKHAM.

From the Genesee Farmer.

On Draught.—No. 2.

In my last number, I alluded to power, in the abstract, and made some suggestions in relation to the difference between animal and mechanical power.

Leaving the subject of mechanical power, as I then proposed, I shall now proceed to consider the application of animal power; and in so doing, shall have reference principally to the power and use of the horse, whose services are in constant requisition; and whose powers are familiar to us all.

The application of the power of a horse, in the ordinary occupations of life, would seem to be a very simple matter, as it really is, and hardly worth a minute investigation; and yet we shall find as we progress, that the result of every animal effort, must depend upon a vast variety of principles and circumstances, connected with the exertion made.

Upon the structure of the animal, much may depend, as I had occasion to notice when treating up-

on the Horse in vol. 2. Every animal is a beautiful piece of mechanism, made up of exquisitely fine wrought pulleys and levers, which are forced into vigorous action at every exertion of power.

A horse from the very nature of his formation, is peculiarly calculated for draught. To exemplify this, let us consider for a moment, the difference in applying the power of a man and a horse. The process of dragging is produced, by throwing the body forward, and making its weight available as well as its strength, thus making the feet, the fulcrum of a lever, and the weight and strength the effective power. The center of gravity in both animals is about the center of the body, to wit, just behind the shoulders in the horse and just below the arms in the man. Now supposing the weight and strength of both animals to be the same, the fact that the hind legs of the horse must be considered the fulcrum, necessarily throws the center of gravity much further forward in the horse than it could possibly be done by the man. Consequently the effect produced, must be in proportion to the weight of the body and the distance the weight is applied beyond the fulcrum. This is constantly the case in practice. The muscular strength is nearly as great as that of a horse, but from upright construction, he cannot apply it in the same way. He can carry a great weight up a ladder, if applied to his shoulders, and yet in the act of pulling, his power is lost, for the want of weight, and its proper application.

The horse too, in ascending a steep hill, can produce very little effect, because in that case, his whole muscular strength must be exerted against his own gravity and that of the load; while on a horizontal surface, he is enabled to take advantage of his great weight, as well as muscular powers.

Now although the weight of a horse may remain the same, and be applied under most circumstances, with the same effect, not so with the muscles. A constant strain upon them, will soon destroy their power of action, render the animal useless. We are all aware of this from experience,—thus we feel more fatigued by standing than by walking, because one particular set of muscles is then kept constantly exerted. We must therefore vary the resistance, so as to suit the power and gait of the animal. But in varying the resistance, it cannot be elastic or yielding except at the expense of power; for in that case, if too much power should be applied, the horse would naturally fall forward, and thereby lose his exertion; and if the power should be insufficient, he would be drawn back by the strain, and it would require a greater effort to restore the motion. This is constantly exemplified in towing canal boats, and in the lead horses of stage coach teams. In the former case, the length and curve of the rope give an elasticity to the strain; and the necessity of keeping the rope out of the water, compels the animal to keep up an unremitting pull in an oblique direction.

So harnessing horses one before another, the leader by tightening the traces constantly relieving the strain from the wheel horses, and the wheel horse from the leader, so that these horses labor under all the disadvantages of a long, elastic & constantly yielding load which is not only fatiguing, but prevents their united exertion upon the carriage. A horse to work to advantage, must have a rigid resistance, but neither uniform, nor without remission. Hence we readily perceive, why a horse works easier on an undulating road, than upon a perfectly level one, and also why he will draw more, when attached directly to his load, than when at a distance.

The effect gained by the action of a horse, or in other words his productive muscular power, must depend upon his rate of speed, the power of traction he can exert, and the number of hours he can work. As these are important considerations, connected with the application of animal power, it is desirable to examine them more in detail, and with that view, I shall avail myself, as heretofore, of the statements and calculations of Mr. Tredgold and others.

Neither the speed or power of a horse can be of any avail, unless some useful effect is produced, over and above mere velocity. Now the limit of speed in any horse, is the distance he can accomplish in a given time, for several days in succession without weight; and the limit of his power, is when the weight can scarcely be moved. The medium point between these two limits, is evidently the one most advantageous for the application of his power. This medium is said to be, half the extreme or limit of velocity of a horse working unloaded; and the force of traction, half the limit of his power. For

instance, if six hours be the length of a day's work decided upon, and if a horse working that time can go six miles per hour unloaded, and therefore producing no unusual effect, and supposing the limit of power of of the same horse equal to 250lbs., it is found that he will do the most work in the same number of hours, when drawing the load at the rate of half six, or three miles per hour; and half of 250lbs. or 125lbs., will be the strain corresponding to this speed. As the limit of velocity depends upon the time the speed is kept up, the following table, drawn from experiments, will show the proportion of duration of labor, and maximum of velocity of the average of horses:

Duration of labor. Hours.	velocity in miles per hour unloa.	Duration of labor. Hours.	velocity in miles per hour unloa.
1	14 1-2	6	6
2	10 1-2	7	5 1-2
3	8 1-2	8	5 1-4
4	7 1-2	10	4 2-3
5	6 2-3		

This evidently shows the advantage of reducing the speed, and prolonging the exertion. It will here also be seen, that the velocity of horses corresponding to eight hours work, is five miles and a quarter per hour, and consequently the rate at which he would travel when loaded is but little more than two miles and a half per hour. But Mr. Tredgold estimates, from long experience, the time in which the average of horses can accomplish most work without injury to themselves, to be only six hours per day, instead of eight, which will of course increase his average velocity when loaded, to three miles per hour.

But we cannot always control the velocity and time of duration, as here supposed, for our stage coaches and other conveyances for passengers, have reference only to speed, and the great object of proprietors is to obtain it with the greatest economy. Mr. Tredgold has given a table which shows at once the reduction of effect by increasing the velocity. A force of traction of 125lbs. continued for six hours at the rate of three miles per hour is taken as the standard, and considered equal to the arbitrary number, 1,000. The first column will show the velocity or rate per hour, continued for six hours per day; the second, represents the force of traction of which the animal is capable; and the third the comparative effects produced.

Miles per hour.	Force of traction in lbs.	Effect produced.
2	166	888
3	125	1,000
3 1-2	104	972
4	83	888
4 1-2	62 1-2	750
5	41 2-3	555
5 1-8	36 1-2	500

If however, the hours of labor be lessened, taking the velocity corresponding to the greatest useful effect, the results will be much greater and the velocity may be raised much higher, as will be seen in the following table.

Here the first column is the length of day's work, the second, the velocity corresponding to that time or half the limit of velocity shown in table first, and the third column, the comparative effect produced, the force of traction being in each case 125lbs.

Duration of labor in hours.	Velocity, miles per hour.	Effect produced.
2	5 1-4	578
3	4 1-4	709
4	3 3-8	813
5	3 1-4	909
6	3	1,000
7	2 3-4	1,063
8	2 5-8	1,110

To attain higher velocity, it is necessary still further to reduce the load, and the following table is calculated upon the supposition of the strain being only one half the last, viz. 62 1-2lbs.; this is about the average exertion of each horse in a four horse heavy stage coach.

hours per day.	Velocity.	Effect produced.
4	5 1-2	613
3	6 2-5	534
2	7 4-5	434
1	11	306

In mail or light coaches, where ten, eleven, or twelve miles an hour is attained, the average strain of each horse is barely 40lbs., and the effect produced, not much more than one half the above, or 160.

These tables are calculated upon the supposition

that the roads are good and the resistance small, and therefore allowance must always be made when roads are uneven, for increased resistance, and a corresponding expense of power. It will be observed, too, that in rapid travelling the power is much more expensive, owing to the great loss sustained by increased velocity; and the bad consequences of a uniform strain, is more severely felt by the horses, and therefore occasional relief much more urgent.

From all that has here been stated, it will readily be seen, how important it is to all persons engaged in transporting property to understand fully the principles which regulate the increase or diminution of effect produced by their teams, and no persons have a greater interest in this subject than farmers. Their great object, with others, is to obtain the greatest amount of effect, with the least expense and with the least expenditure of power. Let every man then, investigate this subject for himself, that he may know when and how he is obtaining the greatest possible effect, from the expense and power applied.

QUERCUS.

Summary.

Attempt by the Malays to cut off and murder the Crew of another American Vessel.—The barque Kent arrived yesterday from Pulo Panang, coast of Sumatra, brings intelligence of an attempt to cut off the barque Derby of Salem, belonging to Stephen C. Phillips, on the coast of Sumatra, by the Malays. The information is conveyed in the following letter from Capt. Felt, master of the Derby, and published in the Salem Observer of this morning:

On the 10th June, 1834, lying at Trabangun Tchute, in bark Derby of Salem, loading pepper; while on shore that day, received information that a prow in a neighboring port was preparing to come that night and cut me off; I went on board immediately and made preparations for the defence of the vessel, and kept a vigilant watch through the night. As the day began to dawn, discovered the prow right ahead, coming slowly down upon me, and within musket shot.

I opened my musketry and cannon upon him, upon which he got his head towards the sea, and appeared to be getting off as fast as he could, soon after which a strong breeze came up, and I saw the prow pass in shore, towards the village of Qualah Raliseahn. I afterwards learnt from several sources that the prow came from Qualah Assehan, and had 12 men on board; one of which came to Baccong-ang, while I lay there and stated, that they started with creeses only, calculating to find us unprepared to receive them—to dagger every person on board, and to possess themselves of the money—and that they took freely of opium in order to be more desperate.

Capt Felt, in a letter to his owner, says: "It is high time that the American Government had a sloop of war on this coast from March to August, (during the pepper season) to protect our commerce.—She would do a great deal of good to the Americans."

It will be remembered that the ship Henry Ewbank, of Boston, was obliged to leave the coast of Sumatra, about the same time of the occurrence related above, on account of an attempt to cut her off at Assehan.

The Governor of Pennsylvania acknowledges that there are 400,000 children in that State, destitute of education! What a contrast is presented in Massachusetts, and in every other State where the system of primary or common schools has been introduced.

The Executive Committee of the Maine Temperance Society, with a view to furnish a full report as possible of the proceedings at the annual meeting, have determined on issuing a double number of the Temperance Herald for the present month. This will probably occasion some delay in its publication. As it is very desirable this number should be circulated as extensively as possible, those town societies that are making arrangements to supply their respective towns with the Herald, will, it is hoped, finish their work and forward their orders immediately.

Editors in the State, favorable to our object, are desired to insert the above notice.

Kennebec Journal.

Louis Philippe, the King of the French, is one of the richest, if not the richest man in Europe. The correspondent of the London Morning Herald says—"The present wealth of his Majesty is declared to be incalculable, and its increase is described to be so enormously progressive, that they say the contemplated object of M. Thellussan might be attained by King Louis Philippe, if he live long enough; for large as it is, the National Debt of France (if you believe certain actuaries) will be absorbed or purchased in a few years by the treasures of the King of the Barricades. This is, no doubt, an exaggeration; but that he is beyond question the richest man, and the most economical man, and the closest-fisted man in the universe, I could get you fifty people to verify by affidavit."

DAVY CROCKETT'S LAST. The Colonel was present at the splendid route lately given by Gen. Green, at Washington, and was induced to dance, in a quadrille. The figure was intricate, and the Colonel got off the trail. Turning to his partner—a laughing, fun-loving girl—he apologized for his error, and remarked, with characteristic drollery of expression, that he "wasn't much educated in dancing, although he could stand up to the plain work mighty perpendicular, but," continued he, "when you come to put in the scientific licks, I squat."

GREAT FIRES IN BALTIMORE.—The Baltimore Athenaeum was burnt at noon on Saturday, together with the philosophical apparatus of the Maryland Institute, and the library of the Baltimore Lyceum. The extensive chair factory of Jacob Daly was burnt the preceding night.—[Com. Advertiser.]

VERY SUDDEN DEATH.—On Sunday morning the Rev. Joseph Sanford died suddenly a few minutes after he had taken his seat in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Green street, New York. In company with his wife, to whom he was married only about two weeks since, he walked from Mulberry, near Blecker street, and, while on his way, complained of some little indisposition. He entered the pew, was noticed in a kneeling posture, supplicating the blessing of Him, whom he came to serve—he then raised himself, and without the least struggle, fell back lifeless on his seat.

SHIP BUILDING. During a recent sojourn of a few days in Portland, I was much gratified by a visit to the ship yard of Mr. Lemuel Dyer, and examining a ship on the stocks, owned, and to be commanded, by Capt. Joseph Badger, an experienced and enterprising shipmaster of Brunswick, intended for the freighting business, and to be called the MICHIGAN. She will probably be over 450 tons burthen, and the largest vessel ever built in Portland. The timber which has been used in her construction has been procured entirely in the immediate vicinity of this place, and was transported through the canal to the city. It is perfectly seasoned and was selected, I am told, with great care for the express use to which it has been applied, as has been every other article used, and to be furnished in her completion. The MICHIGAN is pronounced by others better enabled to judge than myself, a superior vessel and for beauty of model and style of workmanship of the very first class.

Mr. Dyer has long been known in the city as a first rate artisan, and although I am a stranger to him and have never before been an eye witness of any craft built under his superintendence, I am inclined to the opinion that this ship will rank among the most perfect and well constructed vessels built in this State.—*Eastern Argus.*

Marriages.

In Mount Vernon, on the 10th inst. by Dudley Fogg, Esq. Mr. James Clough, of Readfield, to Miss Sarah Dudley, of Mount Vernon.

In Wayne, Capt. David Rich, of Harpswell, to Miss Louisa Dexter.

Deaths.

In Boston, Rev. Dr. Wisner, formerly pastor of the Old South Church, and for several years senior Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

In Augusta, Mrs. Anna Fletcher, aged 53.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Feb. 9, 1835.

Reported for the Boston Patriot.

At market 364 beef cattle 19 Cows and Calves, and 410 sheep.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle.* Prices have advanced, and we quote to conform to sales, viz—choice cattle, very fine, brought something more than our highest quotations. We quote prime at 38 a 34s 6d; good at 30 a 32s 6d; thin at 24 a 28s 6d.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were noticed at \$20, 22, 25 and 27 50.

Sheep. We noticed lots taken at prices from 24 to 33s.

Temperance Notice.

The day for simultaneous meetings of the friends of Temperance throughout the world, is THURSDAY the 26th inst.—At two o'clock P. M. on that day a meeting is to be held at the Baptist Meeting House in this town, which all persons are invited to attend. An Address may be expected on the occasion by Rev. Mr. CALDWELL.

Just Published,

And for sale at this office—THE NORTHERN SHEPHERD, being a Report of a Committee of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, upon the Diseases and Management of Sheep.

NOTICE.

DAVID H. FOSTER, Esq. will deliver an Address at the Rev. Mr. Thurston's Meeting House, on SATURDAY the 28th inst. at half past 6 o'clock P. M. before the two Singing Schools under the instruction of Mr. Gould of Winthrop—immediately after which the singers will give their Exhibition.

Gentlemen and Ladies are respectfully invited to attend.

Winthrop, Feb'y 14, 1835.

Small Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has obtained licence, as a common Victualer. Those who are market men, with horses, and travellers who are willing to receive civil treatment, with a very plain style, in victualing, lodging and horse keeping, with a moderate bill, will please give him a call. They can then judge whether he is worthy of further patronage. He may be found a few steps from Esquire Wood's Corner, and from Mr. Pitts' Corner, opposite the old Hay Scales, on Bowdoin Street.

CHARLES ROBBINS.

Winthrop, Feb'y 3, 1835.

Farms in Bradford—For Sale.

ONE near the Corner, containing about 30 acres, with House, Barn and Blacksmith shop. A good stand for a blacksmith.

One on the County road from Bangor to Brownville, containing about 40 acres, with a new House, small Barn—an excellent well of water near the house—fences in good repair.

One in the corner of the County road and a road lately laid out by the County, connecting the Canada and the Houlton roads. As soon as this road is completed this will be one of the best stands for a tavern and store of any in the country. It contains 121 acres—house, shed, barn frame to be put up in the spring. Cuts from 10 to 15 tons of hay. It will be sold at a great bargain.

A Blacksmith's Shop and 1 acre of land at the Corner.

Ten lots of *Wild Land* suitable for farming, containing about 100 acres each.

Also, a Clapboard Machine and Mill, with a quantity of logs ready to saw.

All the above property will be sold at good bargains. Any person wishing for further particulars will please to apply either personally or by letter to M. SEAVEY, Post Master, Penob. Co. Me. Bradford, February, 1835.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
The American Gardiners' Magazine,

and Register of all Useful discoveries and Improvements in Horticulture and Rural Affairs.

No. 2, FOR FEBRUARY, 1835.

CONTENTS.—Art. I, on the cultivation of the Grape Vine in pots, by the conductors; Art. II, on the future progress of Gardening in America, by Grant Thorburn Esq.; Art. III, on the propagation of the Grape Vine, with observations on its management, Pruning, &c. in the Green-house and Grapery and the formation of Vine Borders, By J. W. Russell, superintendent at Mount Auburn; Art. IV, Remarks on the difficulty of identifying the varieties of Fruits, by R. Manning Esq.; Art. V, observations on some of the Insects which infect Trees and Plants, with Hints on a method of their Destruction; By B. Hale Ives; Art. VI. On the Management of the *Gladiolus Natalensis* (called by some *psittacinus*) with a Colored drawing of the flower, By S. Sweetser; Art. VII, On the cultivation of *Lobelia cardinalis*, *fulgens*, *splendens*, *syphilitica*, and *speciosa*, By the conductors; Art. VIII, Remarks on the best method of obtaining double Flowers of the Stock and Gilliflower, By J. W. Russell; Art. IX, Cultivation of the *Salvia Splendens*, *fulgens*, and *mexicana*, By the Conductors;—Reviews and extracts of works on Horticulture.—Miscellaneous Intelligence.—Art. I, General Notices; Art. II, Foreign Notices; Art. III, Domestic Notices; Art. IV, Calls at Gardens and Nurseries; Art. V, Queries Criticisms &c.; Art. VI, Quincy Market; Art. VII, Reports of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society—Monthly Calender of Horticulture and Floriculture.

Extract from the Prospectus of the Work—“Since the formation of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the science of Horticulture and Gardening has received a new impulse. By the united efforts, the influence, and extraordinary zeal of those who were its original founders, the taste for its pleasant and delightful pursuits has, wonderfully increased; its objects have become far more extended, and new sources opened for the introduction of all the new and choice productions, which will add value and beauty to the fruit or Pleasure garden. With this manifestly increased interest, which seems to have been so universally diffused through the public mind, the subject appears to demand some work containing more comprehensive and useful information, than any to which at present, they can have access.

The conductors have for many years, devoted much time to the subject, and of late have given it their exclusive attention. They are still extensively engaged in practice, and trust that they shall often have the pleasure of making known the results of their observations and experiments.

They would respectfully solicit the Communications from their friends, and all these interested in Horticulture through the Country.”

The work will be published monthly printed on fine paper, octavo size, at three dollars per year.

Subscriptions rec'd by E. T. Duven, Bangor, and Colman & Chisholm, Portland.

HOVEY & CO.
79 & 81 Cornhill

Boston Feb. 1, 1835.

Boston.

SAW MILL.

THE subscriber having hired the Saw Mill belonging to the Winthrop Manufacturing Company, would give notice that the same is in complete order for sawing, and solicits a share of patronage. C. B. MORTON.

WANTED—A few straight grained Rock and White Maple LOGS.
January 14, 1835.

TO WHEAT GROWERS.

I have a quantity of LIME, of prime quality which, to encourage its use, I will sell low
Dec. 4. S. CHANDLER.

Dry Goods.

GEO. W. SHEPHERD has just received and will keep constantly on hand an extensive assortment of MERINOES, CIRCASSIANS, SILKS, CALICOES, and every other description of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, which will be sold WHOLESALE and RETAIL at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.
Augusta, Oct. 7, 1834.

TO INVALIDS.

DR. RICHARDSON, of South Reading, Mass. has (in compliance with the earnest solicitations of his numerous friends,) consented to offer his celebrated

VEGETABLE BITTERS AND PILLS,

to the public, which he has used in his extensive practice more than thirty years, and they have been the means of restoring to health thousands of Invalids, pronounced incurable by Physicians.

No. 1. Are recommended to Invalids of either sex, afflicted with any of the following complaints, viz—Dyspepsia; Sinking, Faintness or Burning in the Stomach; Palpitation of the Heart; Increased or Diminished Appetite; Dizziness or Headache; Costiveness; Pain in the Side; Flatulency; Weakness of the Back; and Bilious Complaints.

No. 2. Is designed for the cure of that class of inveterate diseases, which arise from an impure state of the Blood, and exhibit themselves in the forms of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head in children and various other cutaneous diseases. It is an excellent remedy for Females afflicted with a sore mouth while nursing or at any other time.

Plain & Practical directions accompanying the above Vegetable Medicines and they may be taken without any hindrance of business or amusement, and will if persisted in prevent and cure numerous diseases, which daily send many of our worthiest to a premature grave.

Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of NATHAN RICHARDSON & SON, on the outside wrapper.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by DAVID GRIF-FITH, Portland, Sole agent, and also by the following persons, viz:

SAMUEL CHANDLER, Winthrop; Thomas Chase, North Yarmouth; H. M. Prescott, Brunswick; Otis C. Waterman, New Gloucester; Nathan Reynolds, Lewiston; E. Latham, Gray; A. E. Small, Saco.

New-England Seed Store.

At the *Agricultural and Horticultural Warehouse* connected with the New-England Farmer the subscriber continues the Seed Establishment, and now offers to dealers, Gardeners, and the public generally an unrivalled collection of

GARDEN, GRASS, AND FLOWER SEEDS, comprising unusual fine varieties and of undoubted quality and vitality—being raised under the particular direction and expressly for the establishment.

Garden Seeds in boxes assorted for dealers from 10 to 100 dollars each.—Also in pounds, halves and quarters at very moderate prices.

Boxes of Seeds containing a good assortment for private gardens at \$3 each.

300 to 400 choice varieties of FLOWER SEEDS in 6 cent papers—20 papers for \$1.00.

Grass Seeds at the lowest market prices at Wholesale and Retail.

Fruit and Ornamental TREES, Grape Vines, Plants and Roots supplied at one day's notice.

Just published a Catalogue of 80 pages which will be sent gratis to customers.

Jan. 21.

GEO. C. BARRETT.

GRAVE STONES.

THE subscriber would inform their friends and the Public, that they carry on the Stone cutting business, a few doors west of Benj. Davis' store, on Winthrop street, where they will manufacture Grave Stones, Monuments, Tomb-Tables, &c.
AARON CLARK,
GILBERT PULLEN.

Augusta, Jan. 1835.

BLANKS

For sale at this office.

Poetry.

From the New England Magazine.

The Demon of the Study.

The Brownie sits in the Scotchman's room,
And eats of his meat, and drinks of his ale—
And beats the maid with her unused broom,
And the lazy lout with his idle flail:
But, he sweeps the floor, and threshes the corn,
And hies him away at the break of morn.

The 'Old Man of the Sea,' on the neck of him
Who seven times braved the deep,
Twined closely each lean and withered limb,
Like the nightmare in one's sleep:
But, he drank of the wine, and Sinbad cast
The evil weight from his back at last.

The 'shade of Denmark' fled from the sun,
And the Cocklane ghost from the barn-loft cheer;
The Devil of Faust was a useful one—
And Agrippa's demon wrought with fear,—
And even Luther's Devil obeyed his host
And cracked him nuts on the chamber-post!

But, the Demon, that cometh day by day
To my quiet room and fireside nook,
Where the casement light falls dim and gray
On faded painting and dusty book,
Is a fouler one than any whose names
Are chronicled well by 'gude King James'!

He wears not a horn—nor a barbed tail—
Nor hide nor hair of a cloven foot—
Nor saucer eyes—nor fin nor scale
Like Bunyan's devil with wings of soot!
Oh no—the Demon that cometh to me
Is as unlike this as he well may be.

No bearer of wood, like Caliban—
No runner of errands, like Ariel—
But he comes in the shape of a fat old man
Without rap of knuckle, or pull of bell:
And whence he comes, or whither he goes
I know as I do the wind that blows.

A stout old man—with an ancient hat,
Slouched heavily down to his dark red nose,
And two gray eyes, enveloped in fat,
Looking through glasses with iron bows.
Oh hear and heed ye!—and all who can
Guard well your doors from that fat old man!

He comes with a careless 'how d' ye do?'
And seats himself in my elbow-chair—
And my morning paper and pamphlet new
Fall forthwith under his special care:
And he wipes his glasses and clears his throat,
And, button by button unfolds his coat.

And then he reads, from paper and book,
In a low and husky, asthmatic tone—
With the stolid sameness in posture and look
Of one who reads by himself alone:
And, hour after hour, on my senses come
The husky wheeze—and the dolorous hum.

The price of stocks—the auction sales—
The poet's rhyme and the lover's glee—
The horrible murders—the sea-board gales—
The marriage-list and the *jeu d'esprit*,—
All reach my ears in the self-same tone—
I shudder at each—but the fiend reads on!

Oh sweet as the lapse of water at noon
O'er the mossy roots of some shady tree,
The sighs of the south in the woods of June,
Or the sound of flutes o'er a moonlit sea—
Or the low, soft music, which sometimes seems
Breathed faintly and far in the ear of dreams.

So sweet, so dear is the silvery tone
Of her, on whose features I sometimes look,
As I sit at eve by her side alone,
And we read by turns from some pleasant book:
Some tale perchance, of the olden time,
Some lover's romance, or quaint old rhyme.

Then, when the story is one of woe,
Some prisoner's plaint through his prison-bar—
The blue eyes glistens with tears,—and low
Her voice sinks down like a moan afar:
And I seem to hear that prisoner's wail,
And his wan face looks through his dungeon-pale!

And when she reads some merrier song,
Her tone is glad as an April bird's—
And, when the tale is of war and wrong,

A trumpet's summons is in her words:
And the rush of the hosts I seem to hear,
And see the tossing of plume and spear!

Oh, pity me then, when day by day
The fat fiend darkens my parlor floor,
And reads me perchance the self-same lay
Which melted in music the night before,
From lips as the lips of Hylas sweet, [meet!
And moved like the rose-leaves which zephyrs

Your borrowing fiend may well be one
Whose restless fingers and prying look
Are welcome, as is the lawyer's dun,
To the luckless owner of print and book:
He seizes his prize and hastens away—
But, the reading Demon, alas, will stay!

Oh—the skill of King James would be [here—
My Demon obeys nor charm nor spell—
For bible or psalm-book he has no fear;
And, I doubt if even 'the fish like smell,'
With which Tobit filled his haunted room,
Would hurry my Demon back to his home!

'In nomine Dei, conjuro te
Abire ad tuum locum!'—still
The fat old fiend is sitting by me—
The exorcism has lost its skill!—
And I hear again in my haunted room
That husky wheeze, and that dolorous hum!

Commend me to Mary Magdalen [Jew—
With her seven fold plagues—to the wandering
To the terrors that haunted Orestes, when
The Furies his midnight curtains drew!—
But charm him off—ye, who charm him can,
That reading demon—that fat old man!

W***

Fire Frames,

CAST IRON PLOUGHS, HOLLOW
WARE, &c.

WE have replenished our usual stock of GOODS, added many articles, and now have an extensive assortment. Attention is particularly called to an invoice of

CAST IRON FIRE FRAMES

of various sizes and patterns—Fur Caps for men and boys, Books and Stationary for Schools—Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, LION SKIN for weather coats, Merinoes, Prints, Tickings, Brown Sheetings—Crockery, Glass and Hollow Ware, &c &c. Patronage far beyond our expectation has encouraged us to increase our variety, and purchasers are respectfully invited.

PELEG BENSON, JR. & CO.

Winthrop, Nov. 19, 1834.

N. B. A few articles of GOODS wet with salt water, on the passage from Boston, are offered at reduced prices.

MY assortment of GOODS is not quite so extensive as it has generally been, but probably more so than any other in this section of the country.

Among the numerous variety of articles I will just mention that there is a large assortment of
Hollow Ware, Crockery & China do.

(among the last of which are some fine patterns and unusually low.) OF SALT 50 hhds. MOLASSES 15 do. COFFE 10 bags; TEAS 15 chests; SHEETINGS 5 bales; and BROAD CLOTHS of various qualities and prices, and which I am disposed to sell very low.

FEATHERS; Cloth, fur and hair seal CAPS; BOAS, a comfortable article for the Ladies; INDIA RUBBERS; Cotton CARPETINGS, a handsome and cheap article; BUFFALO ROBES.

A general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS and Stationary; PAINTS & MEDICINE.

ALSO

Iron and Steel.

Cast Steel AXES warranted, made in Hebron, Ct. The above articles together with the great variety of other Goods of which my stock is composed, I shall endeavor to sell on such terms as to give satisfaction "in the use," and customers are respectfully invited to call in and examine.

S. CHANDLER.

Winthrop, Dec. 16th, 1834.

PITTS' PATENT HORSE POWER,
AND
THRASHING MACHINE.

THE Subscribers respectfully give notice to FARMERS and to the public generally, that they have invented and Patented a new and improved machine for the application of Horse Power, to driving machinery. It is peculiarly well fitted for the purposes of the Farmer, in propelling thrashing machines, cider mills &c. as well as for the mechanic who wishes for a cheap and efficient power to carry his Lathes, Grindstones and other necessary apparatus. They feel a confidence and pleasure in recommending their improvement as THE BEST of the kind now in use. It is simple in its construction, light, durable, and not liable to get out of repair, singularly efficient and easy in its operation, can be easily moved from place to place, and can be made for a comparatively small sum, for ONE, TWO, FOUR, SIX or more Horses, according to the wish or wants of the purchaser. Their two Horse Power, are in much request for thrashing mowed and other Grain.

Having thoroughly tried and proved their invention, and being satisfied of its power and utility, they challenge all competition, and as a proof that it has given perfect satisfaction they give a few of the numerous recommendations which have been received from some of the best Farmers in the State, who have tried and examined it.

J. A. PITTS.

H. A. PITTS.

Winthrop, Jan. 5, 1835.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Having seen the operation of Pitts' Horse Power and Thrashing Machine in thrashing grain, I readily give it as my opinion, that from the simplicity and cheapness of its construction it is more valuable to the community generally, than any other Thrashing Machine with which I am acquainted.

Zachariah Field.

Cumberland, Nov. 17, 1834.

I readily concur in the above recommendation, from my own personal observation. Wm. Shaw, Cumberland.

Minot, Nov. 13, 1834. Having seen Pitts' Horse Power and Thrashing Machine in operation, I am of opinion that it will thrash grain as fast and as well as any other machine with which I am acquainted.

Daniel Briggs, Jr.

Minot, Nov. 14, 1834. I readily concur in the above recommendation, having seen said machine in operation.

Samuel Emerson.

Livermore, Dec. 12, 1834. Having seen the operation of Pitts' Horse Power and Thrashing Machine in thrashing grain of different kinds, both mowed and bound, I readily give it as my opinion that it is superior to any other thrashing machine with which I am acquainted.

Wm. H. Brettun.

Wilton, Dec. 27, 1834. Having had in operation, at my barn, Pitts' Horse Power and Thrashing Machine, I can recommend it as worthy the patronage of all who wish to purchase a machine for thrashing. It is in my opinion superior to any other now in use.

Timothy Moor.

Having assisted in the operation of Pitts' Horse Power and Thrashing Machine, I cheerfully concur in the above statement.

Benjamin Bardin.

Farmington, Dec. 27, 1834. After having seen the various kinds of Thrashing Machines now in use in this section of the country, I hereby give it as my opinion that Pitts' Horse Power and Thrasher are superior to any now in use, and I would recommend to those who wish to purchase, to examine Pitts' machine for themselves, as I think it worthy of public patronage, and more particularly the Horse Power.

Nathan Pinkham.

Jay, Dec. 27, 1834. I have assisted in the operation of Pitts' patent Horse Power and Thrasher, and do not hesitate to say it is superior to any thing of the kind now in use, and I think farmers will do well to examine it before purchasing any other machine, as it is cheap in its construction, and may be made for from one to four horses, and will be a light portable machine.

Thomas Eustis.

Jay, Dec. 27, 1834. We certify that we have had Pitts' patent Horse Power and Thrasher in operation in our barns, and do not hesitate to say it is superior to any thing we have ever seen of the kind, and believe farmers will do well to examine it before purchasing any other machine.

Oliver Fuller. Jackson Fuller.

Farmington, Jan. 2, 1835. Having had in operation in my barn for several days past, Pitts' Horse Power and Thrashing Machine, and as it has worked to my entire satisfaction both in thrashing mowed and reapt grain, I recommend the same to the public as a valuable improvement, and I would farther say, it has given general satisfaction in this vicinity.

John Corbett.

Extract from the report of the Incidental Committee of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, at their Cattle Show and Fair Sept. 1834

Pitts' Horse Power and Thrashing Machine. We were next summoned to examine Pitts' improved Horse Power and Thrasher. This is an improvement invented and patented by Messrs J. A. and H. A. Pitts of Winthrop, and your committee think that a very considerable improvement has been effected by them. The principle is on the plan of the Endless chain—but the horse travels upon wood, and the lags are kept from sagging by a new and ingenious application of a system of rolls called by the inventors "surface rolls." The improvements appear to be—1. A greater ease for the horse. 2. Less weight in the machine.—3. Less expense to the purchaser. It can be easily made with slight additional expense, for two horses. It thrashes clean and on the whole is a valuable implement for the Farmer. We think the Messrs Pitts richly entitled to a gratuity for introducing their improvement among us.